

# The Carolina Watchman.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

VOL. VIII NO. 39

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1912.

WM. H. STEWART, ETC.

**VALUABLE BOOKS FOR PUBLIC USE.**

Regimental Histories, Colonial Records, and Moore's Rosters in Clerk's Office.

To whom it may concern:

Some years ago, the State of North Carolina for the use and benefit of all the people of our State, sent to the Superior Court Clerk's office of each county in North Carolina, a set of Regimental Histories by Chief Justice Clark, a set of Colonial and State Records, and a set of Moore's Rosters of the Soldiers of the War of 1861-'65.

As stated, these books were deposited at the Courthouse for the use and benefit of the people of North Carolina. It is a fact that only a few of our people know of this important matter. Just last week a lady from Vance county came to see me for information which I found in the Colonial Records; and I informed her, that the books were in the Clerk's office in her town; I haven't seen any one so happy in many days. She says: "I can go to the Clerk's office and get what I want, and save the expense of coming to Raleigh. Our clerk is a clever man; I am delighted."

There is no way for our people to find out about this arrangement unless the newspapers in each and every county in North Carolina will publish the fact, that the books named were deposited in the Superior Court Clerk's office in each county. Some years ago I called attention to the matter in two or three of the daily papers; I don't think any other papers mentioned it. I desire to see if we cannot get all the newspapers in our State to call attention to the matter. I will state that it is the most important matter of news that you can bring to the attention of your readers.

I suggest that where there is a library in the county (Courthouse) town, that the County Commissioners make arrangements to place the books in the library for the convenience of the people.

I do hope every newspaper in North Carolina will call attention to the foregoing matter. The clerk of each county who has not received the appendices can get the three volumes by making application, or when the fourth and last volume is published they can get them all at one time.

Respectfully,  
MILES O. SHERRILL.  
State Librarian

**City Suso Presbyterian Church for Taxes.**

The First Presbyterian Church of Salisbury owns two blocks of valuable real estate in Salisbury, a portion of it being built up for tenement houses and brings in a small revenue which cannot be used except to improve the property and for church purposes. Up to a few years ago, the church paid taxes on all this property except that on which the church and manse stand. It became known that other churches held similar property on which they were not paying taxes, the session of the church made inquiry of the State Attorney General who advised that the property was not taxable, consequently it has not been given in nor has the taxes been paid. To settle the matter definitely the city of Salisbury brought a suit against the elders and trustees of the Presbyterian Church for the taxes said to be due. The matter was heard in the Superior Court Saturday morning and Judge Cooke held that the city was entitled to taxes on the property not used for actual church purposes. Hon. Theo. F. Klutz represented the church and Walter H. Woodson represented the city. An appeal was taken and it will go to the Supreme Court.

This property is quite valuable and THE WATCHMAN believes the city's contention is a just one, yet if other churches are allowed to hold property without the payment of taxes thereon, of course all must be dealt with alike.

**HOW ABOUT THE SCHOOLBOY.**

Don't Let Him Start to School Physically Impaired.

"One of North Carolina's crying needs today is the medical inspection of schools and school children," said a prominent health authority recently. "Why?" he was asked. "Because it is wanton waste of time, energy and money for parents and the State to endeavor to educate children when they have to dig their education out while laboring under a lot of physical defects or handicaps. Did you know," he added, "that taken the State over about 22 per cent of the school children have defective eyes, over 50 per cent have defective teeth, 10 per cent have diseased tonsils, and from 80 to 40 per cent have hookworm disease, to say nothing of those having defective hearing, bad nutrition, skin diseases, lung diseases, etc.? Furthermore, it is a crime against the innocents to send them to school to study under such handicaps."

Further inquiry brought out the following facts: Not one fond parent in a dozen realized that there is anything wrong with his child. This is because many of these minor physical ailments have come upon the children so gradually that they are unnoticed by parent and child alike. Frequently one child will be found having several easily remedied defects. Many of these apparently minor ailments become serious defects or handicaps on the pupil's physical and mental ability if left unheeded. Removing adenoids, fitting glasses to the eyes, treating hookworm disease, to frequently make dull, backward children the brightest in the class. When such handicaps are removed children frequently advance in three years as far as they formerly advanced in four or five. Very few parents will permit such handicaps on their children when they once learn that they exist.

The ideal remedy would be the medical inspection of every school child in the State at least once a year. The medical inspector and teacher to notify the parents of any defects found. The parents will then, in most cases, have these defects remedied at once, and the child will be restored to his normal vitality and given an equal chance.

But not all of our school and health authorities are fully awakened to the importance of medical inspection of school children. Many of those that do appreciate its importance are not backed by public opinion. In a number of places in the State they already have medical inspection, and this number is rapidly increasing every year.

In the meantime, the best that most parents can do is to take their boys and girls to their family physician, with the request that he examine them carefully for defective teeth, eyes and ears, as well as for tonsils, hookworms and all other physical defects. When such defects are found, they should of course be remedied at once.

Conscientious teachers will keep a close watch on their pupils, particularly upon entering school. When they find one that breathes largely through the mouth, that admits snoring, gives evidence of post nasal catarrh or recurring ear trouble, they should suspect adenoids, and parents should be urged to consult a specialist.

Enlarged tonsils should be suspected where there are frequent attacks of tonsillitis, enlargement of the glands in the neck, and deafness. Suggest to the parents in a tactful manner that the family physician examine the child's tonsils.

Quacks thrive upon the ignorance and gullibility of the people. The only remedy for quackery lies in the education of the people in those medical facts and theories which will lead them to see that there is a scientific found-

**THE BRYAN-BUSTED TRUST.**

Some Inside Light on Bryan's Work at Baltimore.

In the current American Magazine an "Insider" sets forth the course that the party organization magazine had scheduled for the convention at Baltimore. They were under the leadership of Tammany, and Tammany wanted Underwood. The House leader was Underwood under cover until the present moment, when the convention had worn its self out trying to nominate either Clark or Wilson. These eminent experienced players of the game knew that Underwood was strong with nearly all the Democratic Senators and Representatives, no matter whose candidacy they were nominally aligned. It was also known that the study of its framework, the law constitutional and statutory, with which it has to do, the titles and duties of officers and the methods of their election, nor is it attending the primaries and voting at the polls. All this has its place and in its place is right, even dutiful. All this may well claim the attention, in part, of Christian citizens. It is doubtless an essential element in Christian citizenship. But it is by no means the most essential element in it.

What is there in any or all of this to distinguish the Christian citizen from his non-Christian fellow citizen? Will not the latter do all this and that, too, with even greater avidity, especially if he be a politician, than the former? The political boss and his henchmen may be relied upon to take a deep material, economic and possibly humanitarian interest in government, to study the mechanism of it more thoroughly and attend the primaries more regularly and vote at the polls more faithfully than the average Christian citizen can ever hope to do. The politician is a perfect adept at all this. It is his life's work, whereas the average Christian citizen is the mere novice at it, being simply incidental to his great life's work. Moreover, in it all the politician and his supporters will constantly stoop to do little, mean, underhanded, contemptible things that the Christian citizen will never think of doing, much less do.

To be a Christian one must in some way differentiate himself from his non-Christian fellow-citizens. And thus he can do in one way and in one only, viz., by accepting and reducing to practice in his political life the Christian or Bible principles of civil government. These principles, and these alone, will supply him with motives to impel himself to right action, and furnish him with arguments that will enable him to lead others to right action. It is the practicing of the politico-religious truths or principles of God's Word that constitutes Christian citizenship.

What, do you ask, are these principles? The fundamentals are three in number: 1. That the state or nation, consisting as it does of individual moral beings, is itself a moral being capable of right and wrong, and therefore a subject of moral law and responsible to God for its conduct. 2. That, like all other moral beings, the nation is under the authority of Jesus Christ the Ruler of the universe and therefore bound to own and serve Him. 3. That the law of God in so far as it relates to nations, revealed through Jesus Christ and contained in the Scriptures, is the rule of national life, the standard of national action, and should be accepted by nations as such. Growing out of these fundamental principles are the Scriptural truths: 1. That the state or nation is a divine institution, as certainly as is the family or the church. 2. That civil government is to be obeyed as such. "The powers that be are ordained of God." 3. That civil rulers are in their sphere God's ministers as certainly as is the minister of the Gospel in

dation for rational medical practice.

A pain in the back seldom indicates disease of the kidneys, as most people suppose. Don't let quacks impinge on you with all kinds of kidney remedies and patent medicines. If you are really sick see a doctor.

Every individual should consider the hour for meals a sacred one, not to be intruded upon under any ordinary circumstances. The habit of regularity in eating should be cultivated early in life.

Flies and mosquitoes spread filth and disease. How can your home be healthy or happy when infested with these pests?

**CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.**

What is It? What It Does and How It is Attained.

By the Rev. J. S. Martin, D. D., general Superintendent National Reform Association.

It is not merely occupying the status and enjoying the rights of a citizen by one who professes to be a Christian. Many a Christian has that status and enjoys these rights and privileges who is not a Christian citizen. It is not occupying one's self exclusively, or even chiefly, with matters that pertain to the country's domain, population and wealth, nor with matters of invention, manufacture and trade, nor with questions of war and peace and secular education, nor even with the mechanism of government such as

the ecclesiastical sphere, and that as a consequence none should be chosen to civil office save those who fear God and have regard for His law. 4. That once men were elected to office they are solemnly bound to recognize all their authority as coming from God, through Christ and revealed in the Scriptures, and to be governed accordingly. To be true, wise and good and carry out in political life these truths in Christian citizenship. A man may be a Christian and a citizen and yet not be a Christian citizen just as a man may be a good man and a physician and yet not be a good physician. It is the application of his Christian convictions to his political conduct that denominates a man a Christian citizen.

**WHAT DOES IT DO?**  
It does away with indifference to civil duties and arouses to the discharge of political responsibilities.

It prevents a man's being saved in the church and going to hell in politics.

It spares the double standard of life of which he hear so much these days, one for business and even the home, and another for politics.

It prizes the civil Sabbath as one of the fundamental pillars of the Republic and keeps a man from using it either for gain or for pleasure.

It opposes the liquor traffic as the great foe of human kind and keeps a man from putting the bottle to his neighbor's lips by voting with a whiskey party.

It regards the family as the basic unit of society and safeguards it against polygamy, unnatural divorce and the social evil in every form.

It demands the retention of the book of books in all State educational institutions, especially in our public schools, where it now is and its restoration where it has been excluded.

It seeks to preserve all our Christian customs, usages, laws and institutions and earnestly withstands all opposition to them.

It labors for the thorough and complete Christianization of the nation, that it may be the upbuilding of His kingdom.

It creates that lofty moral sentiment which is confessedly the most potent of all factors for the purification of civil and political life.

It displays the banner of truth, God's truth which respect to civil life, and keeps everlasting at it, knowing that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

**HOW ATTAINED?**

1. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

2. By teaching the Christian or Bible principles of civil government, the orator upon the platform, the preacher in the pulpit, the professor in the public school and likewise the teacher in the Sabbath school, the editor at his desk, the statesman at his post, all men everywhere an opportunity affords.

3. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

4. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

5. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

6. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

7. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

8. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

9. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

10. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

11. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

12. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

13. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

14. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

15. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

16. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

17. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

18. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

19. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

20. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

21. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

22. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

23. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

24. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

25. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

26. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

27. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

28. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

29. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

30. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

31. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

32. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

33. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

34. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

35. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

36. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

37. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

38. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

39. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.

40. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with man in civil and political life.